

ERRATA

Erratum

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Erratum: Dobrokhleb V.G., Kuchmaeva O.V., Bragin A.D., Afzali M. (2022). Demographic dividends: Formation and use in the CIS and the Baltic countries. *Economic and Social Changes: Facts, Trends, Forecast*, 15(4), 172–188. DOI: 10.15838/esc.2022.4.82.11

In the article “Demographic dividends: Formation and use in the CIS and the Baltic countries” by V.G. Dobrokhleb, O.V. Kuchmaeva, A.D. Bragin, and M. Afzali, which was published in issue 4, vol. 15, 2022 (pp. 172–188), a reference to the article “Impact of the demographic dividend on economic growth” by Z. Kazbekova which appeared in no. 2(4), 2018 of the journal “Population and Economics” (pp. 85–135) has been added to the following text:

P. 175: Researchers identify a number of conditions required for the use of the benefits derived from the demographic dividend. According to Z.G. Kazbekova, who supports the viewpoint of D. Bloom and D. Canning (Bloom, Canning, 2004), the most important condition is the ability of the economy to create jobs for an ever-increasing working-age population; this depends on the quality of state institutions, macroeconomic governmental policy, and education policy. If the government does not pursue a proper macroeconomic policy aimed at implementing the demographic dividend, then the growth of working-age population can lead to rising unemployment, political instability, crime, and a decline in social capital; all this aggravates the problem of demographic security (Kazbekova, 2018).

P. 180: As it was noted earlier, the most important condition for using the benefits of the demographic dividend is the ability of the economy to create jobs for an increasing number of the working-age population and for an aging population as well; this ability depends on the quality of state institutions, macroeconomic policy, and education policy. In the absence of a proper governmental macroeconomic policy aimed at implementing the demographic dividend, an increase in the working-age population can lead to an increase in unemployment, political instability, crime, and a decrease in social capital (Kazbekova, 2018).

P. 180: According to the researchers, the highest level of savings is observed among the population 40 to 65 years of age, which is due to two factors: people at this age, as a rule, have no need to invest in their children; people begin to save more before retirement in order to maintain a stable level of consumption over the next decades of their life (Kazbekova, 2018; Bloom et al., 2003).

A reference to Kazbekova Z. (2018). Impact of the demographic dividend on economic growth. *Population and Economics*, 2(4), 85–135. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.3897/popecon.2.e36061> has been added to the reference list.

This error does not affect the conclusions of the research. The article has been corrected online.